

REMARKS

Claims 1, 5-17, 19-21, 23, and 26-35 of the present application remain pending. Claims 2-4, 18, 22, and 24-25 are canceled. Claims 1, 17, and 23 are amended herein. Applicants respectfully submit that no new matter is added as a result of the claim amendments.

CLAIM REJECTIONS 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1, 3-17, 19-21, and 23-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seager (U.S. Patent No. 5,235,561), hereinafter referred to as "Seager," in view of Granberg (U.S. Patent Application Pub. 2330/0112225), hereinafter referred to as "Granberg." The Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention is neither taught nor suggested by Seager alone, or in combination with Granberg.

With reference to Seager, Claim 1 of the present invention is directed to a handheld data processing device and recites (emphasis added):

a display/processor module comprising a display and a processor;
a first keypad slider comprising a keypad and a first window, slidably coupled to said display/processor module; and,
a second keypad slider comprising a keypad and a second window, slidably coupled to said display/processor module, and wherein said first keypad slider and said second keypad slider substantially cover said display of said display/processor module and permit viewing said display through said first window and said second window when they are in a closed position.

Claim 17 of the present invention is directed to a wireless telephone and recites similar claim limitations. The Applicants respectfully submit that Seager does not

teach or suggest the claim limitation of a first slider keypad and a second slider keypad which substantially cover a display when the first and second slider keypads are in a closed position as recited in Claim 1. Instead, Seager teaches that the display 40 is disposed on top of main body member 20a. Furthermore, Seager does not teach or suggest a first window in the first slider keypad and a second window in the second slider keypad which permit viewing the display when the first and second slider keypads are in a closed position as recited in Claim 1. Furthermore, there is no suggestion for this claim limitation because there is no need in the apparatus of Seager for a first or second window which permit viewing the display when the keypad sliders are in a closed position as the display is viewable whether the sliders are open or closed.

The combination fails to teach or suggest the limitation because the Applicants respectfully submit that Granberg fails to overcome the shortcomings of Seager. For example, Granberg does not teach or suggest a window of any sort in keypad 11. Instead, to permit viewing portion 17 of the display 1, keypad 11 must be kept in at least a partially open position over display 1. As described in page 2, paragraph 0015 (emphasis added):

The Venetian blind keypad 11 can advantageously be pulled up to the position shown in FIG. 3 to completely hide and protect the display 1.

In other words, Granberg teaches that the display is completely hidden when the cover is in a closed position. Claims 1 and 17 of the present invention recite the claim limitation that the display is viewable through the first window and the second window when the first slider keypad and the second slider keypad are in a closed position. Thus, neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the claim

limitation recited in Claims 1 and 17 that the display is viewable when the first slider keypad and the second slider keypad are in a closed position. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the recited claim limitations and that the rejections of Claims 1 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are therefore overcome.

With reference to Claim 5, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a display orientation controller as recited in Claim 5 of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that the dialing and control buttons within device 10 of Seager cited in the rejection do not suggest a display orientation controller. Additionally, a display orientation controller is not typically associated with the dialing and control button functions found in most cellular telephones. Furthermore, Seager does not teach or suggest the need for, or the existence of, a display orientation controller. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 6, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the first keypad slider is electrically coupled to the display/processor module by a flexible ribbon connector as recited in Claim 6 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 7, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the first keypad slider is optically coupled to the display/processor module as recited in Claim 7 of the present invention. Furthermore, neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest an optical coupling of any sort. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 8, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a detent mechanism for enabling repeatable and stable extension of the handheld data processing device as recited in Claim 8 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 9, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the first keypad slider further comprises a microphone as recited in Claim 9 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 10, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a voice recognition processor as recited in Claim 10 of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that the processor

39 recited by Granberg fails to teach or suggest any voice recognition capability. Instead, Granberg is describing a digital to analog converter (DAC). The Applicants respectfully submit that the teaching of Granberg does not imply that recognition of the speech information occurs. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 11, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the first keypad slider includes a speaker as recited in Claim 11 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 12, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the second keypad slider includes a microphone as recited in Claim 12 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 13, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a wireless transmitter as recited in Claim 13 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 14, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a wireless receiver as recited in Claim 14 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 15, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a line selection driver as recited in Claim 15 of the present invention. As described on page 16, lines 15-23 and page 17, lines 1-2, a line selection driver facilitates selecting commands for execution by the handheld device. In one embodiment, a user aligns the edge of the slider with the command to be selected. The command is selected by an appropriate input (e.g., a keystroke or contact with a touch panel display). The Applicants respectfully submit that this is not taught or suggested in either Seager or Gray.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the dialing and control buttons within device 10 of Seager cited in the rejection do not suggest a line selection driver. Additionally, a line selection driver is not typically associated with the dialing and control button functions found in most cellular telephones. Furthermore, as there is no portion of member 20b which overlies display 40 of Seager's apparatus, it would be impossible to implement a line selection driver as taught by the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 16, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld data processing device recited in Claim 1 and wherein the first keypad slider and the second keypad slider comprise a QWERTY keypad as recited in Claim 16 of the present invention. For example, both Seager and Granberg clearly show numeric keypads that are consistent with a telephone device in their respective Figures. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 19, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest a wireless telephone comprising a line selection driver. As discussed above with reference to Claim 15, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest aligning the edge of a keypad slider with a command line displayed on a display device and selecting a command by indicating an appropriate input (e.g., a keystroke or contact with a touch panel display). Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 21, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest a wireless telephone comprising a voice recognition processor. As discussed above with reference to Claim 10, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest a voice recognition processor of any sort. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 23, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest a handheld display device which permits viewing a display through a first window of a sliding cover and a second window of a second sliding cover when the covers are in a closed position. With reference to Seager, when the sliding covers are in a closed position, the display 40 is still disposed on top of the apparatus. With reference to Granberg, when the sliding cover is in a closed position, the display beneath cannot be viewed. Therefore, neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest viewing the display through the sliding covers as recited in Claim 23 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 26, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and further comprising a display orientation controller as recited in Claim 26 of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest that information can be displayed in more than one orientation upon their respective display devices. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that a display orientation controller for displaying information on a display in a landscape orientation and in a portrait orientation is not suggested by either Seager or Granberg. The Applicants respectfully submit that the dialing and control buttons within device 10 of Seager cited in the rejection do not suggest a display orientation controller. Additionally, a display orientation controller is not typically associated with the dialing and control button functions found in most

cellular telephones. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 27, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and wherein a first keypad slider is electrically coupled to the display module by a flexible ribbon connector as recited in Claim 27 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 28, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and wherein a first keypad slider is optically coupled to the display module as recited in Claim 28 of the present invention. Furthermore, neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest an optical coupling of any sort. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 29, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and further comprising a detent mechanism for enabling repeatable and stable extension of the display device as recited in Claim 29 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 30, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and wherein the first cover slider further comprises a microphone as recited in Claim 30 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 31, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and wherein the first cover slider includes a speaker as recited in Claim 31 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 32, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and wherein the second keypad slider includes a microphone as recited in Claim 32 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 33, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and further comprising a wireless transmitter as recited in Claim 33 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 34, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 23 and further comprising a wireless receiver as recited in Claim 34 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

With reference to Claim 35, the Applicants respectfully submit that neither Seager nor Granberg teach or suggest the handheld display device recited in Claim 1 and further comprising a line selection driver as recited in Claim 35 of the present invention. As described on page 16, lines 15-23 and page 17, lines 1-2, a line selection driver facilitates selecting commands for execution by the handheld device. In one embodiment, a user aligns the edge of the slider with the command to be selected. The command is selected by an appropriate input (e.g., a keystroke or contact with a touch panel display). The Applicants respectfully submit that this is not taught or suggested in either Seager or Gray.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the dialing and control buttons within device 10 of Seager cited in the rejection do not suggest a line selection driver. Additionally, a line selection driver is not typically associated with the dialing and control button functions found in most cellular telephones. Furthermore, as there is no portion of member 20b which overlies display 40 of Seager's apparatus, it would be impossible to implement a line selection driver as taught by the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is overcome.

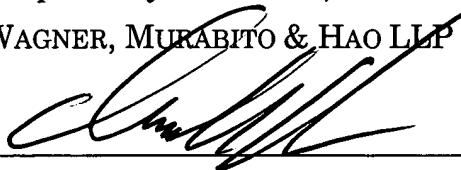
CONCLUSION

Based on the arguments presented above, the Applicants respectfully assert that Claims 1, 5-17, 19-21, 23, and 26-35 overcome the rejections of record and, therefore, the Applicants respectfully solicit allowance of these Claims.

The Applicants have reviewed the reference cited but not relied upon. The Applicants did not find the cited reference to show or suggest the present claimed invention: U.S Patent Publication 2003/0034987.

The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,
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